

# MAINE FARMER

## AND JOURNAL OF THE USEFUL ARTS.

BY WILLIAM NOYES & CO.]

"OUR HOME, OUR COUNTRY, AND OUR BROTHER MAN."

[E. HOLMES, EDITOR.]

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### THE MAINE FARMER

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### FARMERS' WORK FOR DECEMBER.

By the Editor of the New York Farmer.

**WINTER EXPENSES.**—No small portion of farmers expend all the profits of summer in supporting their live stock in winter. There are two ways to avoid this—economising in their food, and increasing their manure. By a very trifling expense, every farmer can fit up a steaming apparatus. [See N. Y. Far.] In this not only potatoes, pumpkins, and other succulent food, can be steamed, but cut corn stalks rendered very palatable and nourishing food, not only for cattle, but for horses—especially if a little bran or meal is mixed with the stalks. Success, however in economising, depends very much on the arrangements made. In calculations of economy, as well as in plans for the accomplishment of any particular object, the arrangements made should have reference to several years, and not to one winter only. The expenses, attending the fitting up the cheapest kind of steaming apparatus, may be, without a general plan, greater than the savings in one season. Scarcely a single apparatus or instrument can be introduced on a farm without its being connected with some others. For instance, a steaming apparatus for stalks and hay implies a good straw cutter. This again implies a horse power, if any considerable stock are kept. But a horse power is rather costly, unless it is also used for propelling a thrashing machine, a cider mill, a cob and corn cracker, and for various other purposes. The steam apparatus, also, implies that root crops should be raised pretty extensively. Finally, there is little or no economy without a plan; and no good plan of farm economy can be fully carried into effect at once.

Another object of attention, in avoiding winter expenses, is the increasing of manure. Many farmers spend time and money in carting, in the busy season, manure that they purchase. If they would take more pains in making manure, in winter, they would save their money, and have more time in the growing season to devote to their crops. In the first place, the hogs should be confined to pens as small as convenience and their health will permit. The manure, from the other live stock, should be carefully preserved from waste. Leaves, swamp and ditch mud, scrapings

and sweepings, and every thing that can be converted into manure, should be collected and put into the pens and yards. The time and trouble, which this business causes, should not be regarded. We are well persuaded that a farmer, who has a team, and who would have to cart his purchased manure several miles, would find it to his interest to hire a man in winter expressly to collect manure.

**OUT HOUSES.**—Another of the special attentions of the farmer is his out houses for stock. These should be such as to render the animals comfortable. There cannot be much real economy in their food without paying attention to this particular. The stables and pens should be sufficiently close to keep out the cold, but not so much as to render the air unhealthy. When it is remembered how large a volume of air passes the lungs of a horse or cow, at every exhalation, proper ventilation seems of much importance. If there is much smell in the morning, it may be concluded that the stables is too confined, or that it is not kept sufficiently clean.

**FOWLS.**—It is rather surprising that more attention is not paid to the profits of fowls. Chickens, ducks, turkeys and geese, always command fair prices; and the eggs of the first will ever find a ready market. In winter, scarce an article, which the husbandman can carry to market, affords a more satisfactory return. If he has a comfortable house for them, and and is in the habit of boiling potatoes and other vegetables for his stock, he will not have to complain of the expense of keeping his fowls. Like all other live stock, they will not be profitable unless suitable attention is given to them, without some plan is adopted and carefully executed.

**PRESERVING VEGETABLES.**—Turnips and potatoes will probably be dear until the next crop; therefore, it stands the farmer in hand to be very particular in preserving them. For appearance sake, the manure usually put outside of cellar windows, to keep out the frost, should be put on the inside. Nothing is more unsightly than these heaps of manure, as they are usually placed around the house. Most cellars are so constructed that a layer of dry horse manure, or of straw and earth, can be securely placed inside the window. It will thus be kept dry, and better repel the frost. If, however, the manure is put outside, it should be so neatly boarded as to be kept as dry as possible. Much heat is carried off with the moisture. In a cellar where there is a large quantity of vegetables, occasional ventilation should be given them, without materially altering the temperature of the air.

**ANIMAL AND VEGETABLE FOOD.**—Generally, vegetable food is cheaper and more

wholesome, particularly for children. A large consumption of animal food is attended with more grossness; renders the system more liable to cutaneous diseases, and to more frequent and more violent fevers. It is principally habit in respect to these kinds of food. Some families habituate themselves to animal food three times a day; others, only twice or once, or not at all. A gentleman of our acquaintance has not tasted animal food for years; and during this time he has been, although much exposed, an entire stranger to ills and diseases. In ordinary seasons, one hog weighing 300 lbs., would buy 40 bushels of the best kidney potatoes. A family of four hearty persons would not consume more than a half peck of potatoes a day, even if cooked in a variety of ways; the 40 bushels would then last 320 days. These four persons would require at least 2 lbs. of pork at supper and breakfast: they would thus consume the hog in 150 days. This is the season of the year for some persons to make calculations of this kind.

**COBS.**—Those who have plenty of fuel will find it to some advantage to boil cobs broken up or pounded. A little salt added will make the liquid, when cool, nourishing to cows; and a little Indian meal or bran added to the boiled cobs will make to be relished.

From the New York Farmer.

### USE OF TANNERS BARK FOR THE CULTIVATING OF THE STRAWBERRY.

MR EDITOR,—I have a word to communicate upon the culture of the Garden Strawberry, that most delicious production of earth. I do not speak of the *kind*, or the *quality* of this fruit, but of the method to be adopted in cultivating any kind of it, in any soil. It is well known to all who have cultivated the strawberry, that much pains are requisite to keep a strawberry bed clear from grasses, and the too rapid increase of roots and runners, which hinders the fruitfulness of the parent stock. Indeed such a persevering attention is required during the summer months to clip the runners or tendrils of the strawberry, to prevent their covering the whole ground that were it not for the deliciousness of the fruit, and the convenience of having it at hand for so long a portion of the season, I should have relinquished the culture of it.

But while I was preparing my strawberry bed the last spring, and was speaking to a friend who had visited me from a distance of the labor that was requisite to cultivate the strawberry with success, he said to me, "I have seen in one instance, in my part of the country, the expedient of applying tanners' bark, such as is used



for banking houses for the winter, to the strawberry bed, filling the space between the hills to the depth of three or four inches." I asked him the utility of that. He said "it possessed the twofold advantage of preventing the growth of grass between the hills, and the fibres of the tendrils from striking into the ground and becoming roots to new stocks, whilst it did in no sense prevent the growth and fruitfulness of the hills." This appeared so rational that I once applied the bark, and found it to succeed beyond my expectation. I had no occasion to hoe my strawberry bed through the season. If a grass appeared through the tan, I could remove the tan with my fingers and extract the weed from the roots, and replace the tan; and if a runner shot forth its fibres into the tan, and they became roots, it only required to raise the runner with the finger, and it would quit the bark the whole length of the tendril, with the greatest readiness, because there was not soil enough in the bark to fasten the roots, and the bark being coarse and dry, it would fall from the fibres as soon as the runner was raised. My strawberries did as well as others this season, with one half or one third the labor the formerly required, and I thought the tan prevented the too powerful action of the sun upon the roots of the strawberry, while the reflection of the sun from the surface of the bark tended to mature the fruit. There is another advantage derived from the tan: it prevents the strawberries from becoming covered with dirt, as they ordinarily are, during showers and heavy rains; and the tan, instead of detracting from the beauty of the garden, actually contributes to it. The green hills of the strawberry rising up through the red tan in regular order, have something of the appearance of verdant islands rising out of a placid ocean. I apprehend likewise, that the tan will prove a defence to the roots against the freezing and thawing of winter, but I have not had experience in this. In the spring, when the bed is to be cultivated in the usual manner, we have only to scrape the tan aside, and replace it as soon as the bed is made. I should select tan that had been drenched by the snows and rains of one winter, lest there might be too much astringency in the bark directly from the vat of the tanner. I am, very respectfully yours.

H. H.

Oct. 24, 1834.

REMARKS.—The writer of the above is a clergyman, who has written some of the best communications that have appeared in the Farmer. He pays for his subscription in the above currency. We should be pleased to receive the same payment from other clergymen.—[ED. N. Y. F.]

DEATH OF THE MULE'S COLT.—As the birth of the phenomenon, my mule colt, was recorded in your Register, [see Appendix N. Y. Farmer, v. vii, p. 43,] so I will, with your permission, record his death, that the learned may speculate upon it. He was born, as I informed you, as will be seen in your Register of May or June, 1834, on the 23d of April, 1834, and died on the 20th of October, 1834,

at night. The particulars are as follows: on Friday evening, late, I was informed that the mule colt was sick; upon examining him, I thought he had the staggers. He was freely bled, and put in a lot, and went to eating fodder; it was now dark, and I determined that in the morning I would commence blistering, purging, and the use of injections, which I have never known to fail if taken in time—but in the morning he had the lock jaw, and so nothing could be done effectually for him, and he died on the Monday night following. He was weaned, and running in a good pasture with a horse colt, also just weaned, which is doing well. Now, was it the staggers, or what disease? Or was ever a colt delivered of a mule known to live? I should have been much pleased to raise it, and to have known if it could continue its species. John T. Kilby, Nansemond, 22d October, 1834.

Farmers' Register.

### THE FARMER.

WINTHROP, FRIDAY MORNING, DEC. 19, 1834.

#### WINTER EVENINGS.

Winter Evenings are the farmer's vacations, and since they have come in good earnest, it is our duty to make the most and the best of them. They seem to be peculiarly calculated for drawing together the farmer's household to enjoy the fruits of the past season—to allow each and every one a time of domestic communion, and to improve each other in social life and mental discipline.

Your schools have probably begun. Are your children well furnished with books necessary for their taking advantages of the instruction of their master? Do you ever think of enquiring into their progress, of questioning them upon their studies, and ascertaining whether the march of their minds is forward or backward? Or do you neglect this part of the business "as the manner of some is," and enquire only into the faults of the master, and stir up strife and discord by taking part with the delinquent scholar and magnifying his imaginary grievances and talking "chimney corner law?" Some are "exceedingly knowy" in the law, and boys are very apt to have it all in their favor, when their parents or guardians wink at their folly or mischief. Be careful now how you sit in judgment upon these things. You may have the satisfaction of breaking up the school—turning out the master and all that—and you may have the sorrow of seeing your child on the gallows some future day because you took his part and upheld him when a lad. We hope and trust, however, that you are wiser than all this, and instead of a foment of discord you are a peace maker, and that your family and yourself are improving these hours to the best advantage.

We know of no spot so pleasant as the farmer's fireside. If it be furnished as every farmer may furnish it with—books, papers, and the means of information in conjunction with comforts for the body. We know not where so many real substantial pleasures cluster as around the good man's hearth—surrounded by contented hearts and cheerful faces, each ad-

ding to the other's happiness and striving to increase the other's joys—aloof from the petty scandal of villages and the dissipation of cities—free from the goadings of ambition and the rancorous envy of fashionable life, and the world and its troubles and its turmoils shut out from among them. Happy are those who have these blessings in their possession, and thrice happy those who know how to appreciate them.

#### DISEASE IN APPLE TREES.

Mr J. H. Jenne of Peru, has left at our office a piece of an apple tree branch covered with blotches and knobs, evidently the effect of some insect depredation. He wishes to know the cause of the disease and its remedy, as it is a sore evil to him, having already destroyed several of his most valuable apple trees.

#### NEW YORKER.

Our country is growing strong in literary publications, and we rejoice to see it, for it gives evidence that with the improvements of a physical nature the mind of the community is also awake and stretching forth its powers in the onward march to greatness. Among the many new periodicals which have lately commenced their career, we would mention a paper with the above title, which we have regularly received for a few months past. It is published weekly in New York, at two dollars per annum, by H. Greeley & Co. and devoted to literature and general intelligence. In politics it takes neither side, but publishes the news of both parties, and of course will one day receive the smiles and the next the kicks of each. The style of its execution is neat and elegant, and we consider it a valuable coadjutor in the cause of American literature.

WEATHER, &c. The cold on Sunday night and on Monday last was very severe. The sleighing is now excellent in this region.

For the Maine Farmer.

PRODUCE OF ONE ACRE OF LAND. The following is the produce of one acre of land the present season, by Stewart Foster and Wadsworth Foster.

Half ton of hay; 100 bushels of potatoes; 80 bushels russets, greenings and Baldwin apples; 13 bushels of pears; 20½ bushels of parsnips; 18½ bushels of beets; 6 bushels of carrots; 35½ bushels of onions; 1 bushel corn; 1 bushel of beans; 210 lbs Isabella and Lisbon grapes; 223 cabbage heads; 100 bunches of onions, carried to market; 10 bushels of cucumbers for pickles; 28 bushels of cider apples; 8 lbs. of dry sage; 81 apple trees in a bearing state, and four pear trees; 3 bushels of currants; 3 bushels of turnips; 100 grape roots raised and sold, and ready to sell next spring; 332 Mulberry trees fit to sell—and a plenty of green sauce of all kinds for two families.

WOODEN RUSTIC WORK FOR GARDENS.—The advantages of wooden rustic work is that it can be adapted to a great variety of purposes. Thus very beautiful and even architectural temples may be formed of unbarked wood. Ornamental doors, every description of garden



seats, and flower baskets and vases of very elegant forms, may be composed of the same material. Shady walks also, having the pleasing gloom and enriched effect of a Catholic cloister, may be made of wooden rustic work. I allude more particularly to what I call wood mosaic, which is, I believe, rather a modern invention. It is formed of split sticks of various lengths and sizes, and having bark of different colors. The pieces are nailed to any flat surface of wood, and very beautiful and elaborate patterns may be produced by arranging the pieces according to their sizes and the various colors of the work. Garden seats and vases of almost any shape may be covered with this kind of mosaic work, but as it is not durable when exposed to the weather, it is most suitable for the inside of summer houses and garden temples. In such situations the richest specimens might be introduced, and if varnished over they would last for a number of years. There are some handsome and rather costly specimens of this kind of ornament in the flower garden of Bagshot Park,

*Gardeners' Magazine.*

The following, from an English publication, will, we are confident, prove useful to horticulturists.—N. E. Farmer.

ON A NEW METHOD OF WRITING ON ZINC FOR LABELLING PLANTS.—Mr Henry Braconnot, the celebrated French chemist of Nantz, to whom we are indebted for the curious transformation of rags and other similar vegetable substances into starch, gum and sugar, by the agency of the Oil of Vitriol, and whose name is well known to the chemical world for various researches, connected with the analysis of vegetable substances, has given in the last number of the *Annals de Chimie et de Physique*, a preparation for writing on plates of Zinc, to label plants. The writer having a dislike to painting in oil, which is often inconvenient, and never endures a long time, resolved to turn his attention to some other way which would prove both ready and durable. The system of writing on zinc with a black crayon, which was accidentally discovered by M. Symon, an Amateur at Brussels, and noticed in the *Revue horticole* for October, 1832, and the *Bon Jardinier* for 1833, possessing many imperfections, Mr Braconnot was induced to try some experiments, being anxious to obtain a liquid, or a species of ink, which would be perfectly durable when exposed to the changeableness of the weather, and also one with which he could write with ease. This end, after several proofs, he believes he has obtained, in a good measure. If it answer, he will have done both the botanists and amateurs a real service. The preparation is as follows:

Take Verdigris in powder, one part,  
Sal Ammoniac in powder, one part,  
Lamp-black, half a part,  
Water, ten parts.

Mix them in a glass or pot mortar, at first only adding as much water as will mix it well, then add the remainder of the water. When placed in a vessel, let it be well shaken up from time to time, and in a few days it will be fit for use. This is not only excellent for labelling plants, but also for marking objects it is wished to preserve, in low, wet situations, becoming quickly dry, and being very durable.

*From the Hancock County Advertiser.*

A short account of the aspect of the country 'Down East,' from Ellsworth to the Jumping Off place—with a sketch of the Mineralogy in Washington county.

Devoid as the Eastern parts of our State are of those attractions, which give such a charm to the Western scenery in the broad fertile fields and the serenity of her climate, we are still not without something which can command the attention of those who love to look upon nature in her wilder and more rugged forms. To our minds the impressive mystery which seems to reign in the deep recesses of her forests, where the pine rears his majestic head to the clouds with a deep murmur, has a sublimity which no work of man can produce, a grandeur which is wanting in the more luxurious forests of the South. Her mountains and lakes, her bays and rivers: her climate & soil all seem to partake of that rich wildness, so favorable to the exercise of genius, either of the painter, poet, or philosopher. We have often paused to gaze upon the prospect which bursts upon the traveller, after crossing Sullivan ferry from the West and attaining the eminence at the head of Frenchman's Bay, known by the name of Sargeants Place. From this point the Bay stretches nine miles to the South, where the view is terminated by the majestic mountains extending fifteen miles across the Island of Mt. Desert, which situated at the mouth of the Bay. At the foot of these mountains stand the smiling little town of Eden, stretching along the shore in rich perspective. On the East the prosperous towns of Sullivan and Gouldsborough are seen; the one after the other following the curvatures of the shore—handsome seats and rich farms, now appearing on a swelling headland, and lost behind some island or jutting point until the whole disappears in the dim distance. On the West is seen, a little below the ferry, a splendid waterfall formed by the tide rushing through a narrow streight, on its ebb and flow into a spacious inland bay. The eye then follows the shore until it again seems to unite with the mountains, but if pleasure should tempt one to follow its intricate windings, in the summer season, he would find that it formed a labyrinth of points and bays, seldom threaded except by its inhabitants or the physician—in the fall and spring, the sportsman will have ample exercise for his skill in the numerous flocks of wild-fowl which frequent its coves.

In this spot there is assembled the sublime, the picturesque and the beautiful; the mountains form the back ground, standing in bold relief against the Southern sky and bounded by the waves of the broad Atlantic; the placid bay studded with innumerable sails—the waterfall and the thriving villages form a *tout ensemble* seldom met with in the more famed views of Southern landscapes.

In travelling East, the mail stage follows the shore road from Ellsworth to Cherryfield, but there is a new road which diverges from the main road about six miles from Ellsworth, and which shortens the distance to Cherryfield about ten miles. In taking this route, the traveller will have the advantage of thirteen miles gravelled turnpike, equal to any in the State. The distance from Ellsworth to Cherryfield by this route is twenty eight miles passing the most of the way through the forest and winding on the shores of lakes reposing in beautiful solitude under the shadow of the Narragausus hills. About two miles of the termination of this road in the town of Cherryfield, is in a miserable condition, and speaks unfavorably of the inhabitants who suffer it to remain in this situation when contrasted with the fine smooth turnpike, constructed through the Bingham purchase. On the lower road, the traveller passes thro' the towns of Sullivan, Gouldsborough and Steuben. The latter town contains a quarry of granite the finest we have ever seen.

It is of a blueish cast, somewhat similar to the Quincy granite but so fine that it will split nearly as smooth as a board; at a short distance it more resembles a neatly painted wall, than it does a block of granite. We have different specimens of granite in our office and this has obtained the preference of all who have examined them.

*To be Continued.*

#### WOOLLEN CLOTH MADE FROM OLD RAGS.

It is probably very little known, that an extensive manufacture is carried on in this neighborhood by which old rags are made into new cloth: yet such is the fact, and to so great an extent that at least 5,000,000 lbs. weight of woollen rags are yearly imported from Germany, and other parts, for this purpose. The rags are subjected to a machine which tears them in pieces, and reduces them to nearly their primitive state of wool; and they are then, with a small admixture of new wool, again carded, slubbed, spun, and woven, and they make a cloth not very strong, but answering very well for paddings, shoddies, and other similar purposes. The manufacture is carried on chiefly in the neighborhood of Batley.—*Leeds Mercury.*

A curious piece of Machinery to measure Time has been invented by Mr Andrew Symington, watch-maker, in Kettle. This time-piece is much more simple in its construction than the common eight-day clock—requires only to be wound up once in twelve months, and being quite silent in its movements will be admirably adapted for bedrooms. In this time-piece the pendulum and scapement are done away with, and a simple but efficient substitute is applied to the crown wheel, as in detents, which only allows it to revolve once in an hour, and has quite an uniform motion without producing the smallest vibration in the machinery. Another important part of the discovery is a particular material for the pivots to move in, which is quite free from any cohesive quality, and requires no oil, therefore avoiding the irregular motion produced by the evaporation of the oil and other causes. Mr S. is about to construct a clock on this plan, to be sent to London, for the purpose of being exhibited there.—*Fyfe Herald.*

The Mr Symington here mentioned is a son of the late eminent William Symington, the father of modern steam navigation.  
*London Mechanics' Magazine.*

#### GRUB OR CUT WORM DESTROYED BY SALT.

These are very troublesome on Long Island, and destroy annually much of the corn planted on the Island, and also on old lands. I believe common salt is an antidote; and, if properly applied will destroy them effectually. Some years ago, I visited a friend at Naples, Ontario county; he mentioned that the cut worm or brown grub abounded in his garden, inasmuch that he could raise no peas, cabbages, &c. In the evening I went with him to a row of peas, 14 feet long, and gathered a half pint cup heaping full of grubs; six or eight of these were laid on a sheet of white paper, and a particle of moist Onondaga salt applied to each. The worms curled, burst, and died in two minutes. It was agreed that he should dig his garden in the fall, and sow on it at the rate of 4 bushels of Onondaga salt the acre; dig it again in the spring, and sow 2 bushels per acre of salt. He did so, and I heard no more complaint of the grub or cut worm. I am persuaded that if lands infested with them be ploughed in the fall, and fine salt sown, 4 bushels to the acre, and repeated 2 bushels in the spring, it will effectually eradicate them. It is worth a trial at least.

R. M. W.

Oct. 25th, 1834.

[N. Y. Farmer.]



## COMMUNICATIONS.

For the Maine Farmer.

MR HOLMES—Being a sort of a plain man I am best pleased with your correspondents who communicate some new and practical ideas, such as generally falls from the pen of your obliging correspondent, who writes as I am informed over the initials of his proper name, J. H. J. and Mr Wingate, and many others. When we write respecting deep or shoal ploughing all farmers understand us. But we may write over their heads, as we sometimes say of preaching, when the minister puts his sermon in language not well understood by very many of his hearers.

Now I should like to hear from some one or more of your correspondents how to render couch or witch grass harmless on a farm. I find it in my garden and in several other parts of my premises—the hoe is important when used except to spread it. I believe it is not as yet troublesome in new towns. It is said it can be rendered harmless by ploughing at certain seasons. I am ignorant of the time and process, but this I know, it is awfully troublesome in ploughed land, and I believe that it yields a meagre crop of hay, and am apprehensive of ordinary quality. This some of your correspondents no doubt can inform me of.

As I write wholly for information, I hope some one who knows will give the result of his experience, and oblige

IGNORAMUS.

For the Maine Farmer.

MR HOLMES—Every thing is appropriate in its season; this time of the year this year seems to be the season for selling choice apples. As to the manner of engrafting and the effects I refer the reader to Thacher's Orchardist. We want for sale but a few kinds of fruit, say the russet and Baldwin apple. Every farmer that neglects to set a tree and take care of it wherever he has a permanent fence, neglects his interest, and does not make the best of his land he can. Nearly all our upland will raise apple trees. I do not expect them to set on improper land. We in Maine must raise that kind of fruit for more Southern climates, and they will continue to pay for them. Sheep pastures may be set to trees without much injury, and the tree secured by three stakes while small. Do not neglect to shop the fruit for we have more cider than pays for making. Choice fruit may be multiplied a thousand fold with safety. Will every farmer raise choice fruit, of the apple kind, to the extent of his ability in the County of Kennebec, without taking up the land he wants for other uses? Time will answer the question. Pears may also be profitable.

One who wishes to see the best use made of every thing.

For the Maine Farmer.

## MORE ANTI-SLANDERING SOCIETIES RECOMMENDED.

MR HOLMES—It is with feelings of equal surprise and pleasure that I noticed a few

lines in the 46th No. of the Farmer, stating that the Ladies of Waterville have formed an association for the prevention of Evil Speaking. While the Temperance reform was going so briskly forward, I often thought could there be a Society formed for the above purpose how much happier would be our respective villages and neighborhoods. It is a very laudable and praiseworthy undertaking, and as you say, sir, "the Ladies of that village have undertaken a task, which, if well performed, will certainly contribute much to their own happiness and that of the community where they reside." And as other places cannot feel the good effects of this Society, I would suggest to the Ladies of other places (and particularly to those of our own village and neighborhood) the propriety of forming similar societies. There are persons in most places who delight in nothing so much as slandering and backbiting their neighbors. And if they happen to hear a word to the disadvantage of another, will neglect their own business for the purpose of circulating it throughout the neighborhood. And as the old adage says, people who tattle will not scruple to tell a lie—by the time it has passed through half a dozen mouths it will appear very different from the truth. If you, Mr Editor, reside in a village different from the one I have just described,\* you may consider yourself more fortunate than I have been. Now Sir, if Societies of this kind can be formed, and people persuaded to sign the pledge of total abstinence to all slanderous conversation, and redeem that pledge, then this evil with some others will be done away, and it may be said we live in a happy land.

METHUEN.

Gitchell's Corner, Vassalboro', Dec. 9, 1834.

\* Alas—We would like to make a remark here, but should be slandered for it if we did.—ED.

For the Maine Farmer.

From unpublished papers of the Kennebec County Agricultural Society.

## ON THE CULTURE OF TEASLES.

As teasles are very excellent materials to card cloth, and as no cloth can be dressed so well without them as with, I have thought proper to communicate the mode of their culture to the Society.

In the spring I sow the seed in rows six or eight inches apart; as soon as the plants are up enough I weed them. In the fall of the year I cover them with bushes, and in the spring I dig holes down to the plants to prevent their winter killing. The next spring I set them out four or four and a half feet distant—it is not proper to nourish them this year, for if you do there will more of them go to seed than otherwise would. I sow more seed the second year to set out in the missing places, as they will die as soon as they have been to seed. The third year I nourish them as much as possible to make them as large as I can, as they will be better. As soon as the blossoms are fallen I cut and spread them on a floor to dry.

I get for the best one dollar per hundred, and down to twenty-five cents.

Communicated by

ELIJAH WOOD.

Monmouth, Feb'y 16. 1831.

ELIJAH WOOD, Esq.

DEAR SIR—Your communication to me of the 2d of November last, was duly received, informing me that the Committee for assigning tasks to the several members of the Winthrop Agricultural Society, had assigned to me the following: "Take of good full wheat, weighing 60 lbs. to the bushel, and mix from 1 to 2 quarts of good sound Indian corn with it, then carry it to a good mill and have it ground into flour and weigh the flour exactly, paying the grinding some other way than taking part of the wheat, and send an exact account to the Society," signed Elijah Wood; but although I have not the honor of being a member of that Society, and finding the task assigned to me to be an interesting one, I have prepared the following statement of facts in relation to my task, which are as follows, viz: I (a short time since) measured and put into a bag one strict bushel of my Mallaga wheat of the last year's growth, weighing about 63 lbs. to the bushel, and put in with it 2 quarts of good sound corn and marked it A. I also measured one strict bushel of the same kind of wheat and put it into a bag and marked it B. I then carried it to the mill of Gen. J. Chandler, in this town, and had it ground and bolted, and the miller, Mr D. Moody, returned me from

|                              |                           |
|------------------------------|---------------------------|
| Bag A in flour 49 lbs. 2 oz. | From bag B. flour 47 lbs. |
| " Canel 2 " 1                | " Canel 1 lb. 14 oz.      |
| " Bran 14 " 2                | " Bran 13 " 12 "          |
| Total 65 5                   | 62 10                     |

Difference in weight 2 lbs. 11 oz.

The same process was had by Mrs. Norris on each, for shortning, kneading, baking and frying, and no apparent difference was discoverable in them while kneading, nor could we discover but very little in the bread while hot, if any, it was in favor of A. After the bread had become cold the loaf of A was larger than that of B, although both were of an equal size when put into the oven—that which was tried from A was a little sweeter and would do with less shortning. I am therefore in favor of putting at least 2 quarts of good hard corn to the bushel of wheat, although I have never before tried the experiment. With respect, I am, sir,

Your ob't serv't,

JOSEPH NORRIS.

## TO ENCOURAGE PERMANENT AND SUBSTANTIAL IMPROVEMENTS.

The wealth and agricultural prosperity of a country materially depend on such great and substantial improvements being promoted, as, 1, Roads and bridges; 2, Canals; 3, Railways; 4, Harbors; and, 5, Embarkments; and, where the aid of government cannot be given to such undertakings, the establishment of corporations under the sanction of public authority might be found an advantageous mode of carrying such improvements into effect.

1. Roads and Bridges.—As the first means of introducing improvements into a country, roads and bridges are essential; and where the population is thin, and the country is poor, there is no possibility of having such communications made, without public assistance. Two plans for the



purpose has been adopted in making roads. By the one the military have been employed in such public works; by the other, under the authority of Commissioners appointed for that special purpose, the public has agreed, in the more remote parts of the country, to advance one-half of the expense of making roads and bridges, where the proprietors come forward with the other. The communications which have been opened, in consequence of this encouragement, are numerous, and the public will soon be amply indemnified, for any sum it has thus expended, by the increased revenue it will derive from districts which have hitherto been unproductive.

In time of peace also, the military cannot be better employed, than in carrying on public works of so useful a description as roads, canals, &c. Unless when engaged in war, soldiers are the better for being thus actively employed; it strengthens their bodies, and occupies their minds. The remains of those roads, which were constructed by the Roman armies, fully prove what that intelligent nation considered to be the best means for preparing soldiers, in time of peace, for the hardships and achievements of war.

2. *Canals*—The advantages of canals to agriculture need not be dwelt upon. They facilitate the means of conveying the bulky productions of the soil to market, and also of bringing at a moderate expense, not only coal, but lime, and other manures, to the farmer. Under a proper system, also, the surplus water might be usefully employed, for the purposes of irrigation. On all these accounts, canals ought to be encouraged by the government of the country. It is not desirable, except in very particular cases, that they should be executed at the public expense; but it would greatly promote such useful undertakings, if government were to lend a certain sum to the proprietors of such canals, at a moderate interest, to enable them to complete any undertaking of that sort. This was done for the Forth and Clyde navigation; and the company has since repaid the loan. The same plan might be successfully adopted in other instances; and the principle is at least sanctioned by parliament, in a recent act, the effects of which under judicious management, can hardly fail to prove highly beneficial.

3. *Railways*.—This new mode of conveyance is capable of being rendered as extensively used as canals, and is well entitled to the encouragement of government by loans of money, at a moderate interest, to carry them on. The government of this country can always borrow money at a cheaper rate than private individuals, from the speculation that attends public loans; and the easiness with which the monied interest can re-invest their savings in the funds, in preference to any other security. Railways would be particularly convenient where canals are impracticable, and where either may be undertaken, the former, being less expensive, will often be preferred. They ought to be promoted, because the more that communications can be opened between one part of the country and another, the more does a country pros-

per, and the more are the people in it combined into one great community.

4. *Harbors*.—Though harbors are more essential in a commercial than in an agricultural point of view, yet they are still of material consequence to the husbandry of a country, by facilitating the exportation of bulky articles of produce, and the importation of coal and lime, those essential articles to the farmer. The same plan of public assistance, either in whole, or in part, will be found as useful in regard to harbors, as to railways or canals, and has answered in practice. Certain sums of money, (arising from the forfeited estates in Scotland,) which were at the disposal of parliament, were granted for improving harbors on the north-eastern coast of Scotland. The sums given were trifling; in general from two to four thousand pounds each; and excepting in one instance, where the sum was granted to encourage a fishing establishment, erected by a public spirited company, (the Society for improving the Sea-coasts of the Kingdom,) the inhabitants of the towns or neighborhood, where that assistance was bestowed, were bound to furnish one half of the total sum to be expended. The effect of this system has been most beneficial. It is not so much indeed the sum actually given, as the spirit which it excites, that is of service; and when once such a spirit is roused, it is not confined to one object, but extends itself to others. Little causes thus produce great effects; and a moderate public expenditure of a few thousand pounds may lay the foundation of an extensive fishery, or a great emporium of commerce, and promote at the same time, the agricultural prosperity of an extensive district.

5. *Embankments*.—When the difficulty and hazard of embanking a considerable tract of country, either against the overflowings of a lake or river, or the inroads of the sea, are considered, there is no undertaking that seems better entitled to the encouragement of a wise government. Extensive tracts of fertile territory may thus be acquired, greatly to the public advantage. The soil thus obtained is generally of a nature peculiarly productive, and well adapted for agricultural purposes. To carry on such undertaking, however, at the public expense, might be hazardous; but when their utility, and ultimate profit are sufficiently proved, by the evidence of intelligent engineers, to the conviction of parliament, it may be advisable for the legislature, in time of peace, to authorize the advancing one third, or any other proportion of the estimated expense, at a moderate interest.

Where extensive drainages are necessary the same encouragement ought to be given.

6. *To establish Corporations for carrying on Beneficial Improvements*.—Many of these improvements might be successfully promoted, by the establishment of corporations, for carrying on particular objects, which cannot be effected by individual wealth. This is frequently done in the case of canals, and ought to be extended to other means of improvement. The formation of such associations is at present the more expedient, that there is likely to be a large

capital, requiring profitable employment much of which will be sent abroad, unless it can be laid out at home with advantage. Much good therefore might be effected by erecting public companies, for specific objects of improvement. Each company should be permitted to raise a capital adequate to the object in view. It should execute no work itself, (planting perhaps excepted,) but should merely be permitted to lend money, at any rate of interest, not exceeding five or six per cent. to all such landed proprietors as had any great improvement to execute; the sum advanced never to be demandable, but the stock of the company to be transferable, like other public securities, which would answer equally well the purpose of those stockholders who might wish to receive again the sums they had subscribed. Estates under the fetters of strict entail might thus be improved, which otherwise would be neglected. The surplus capital of the country would thus be employed at home, and embodied, it may be said, with our own territory; and the whole country would be improved in a manner, and to an extent, that cannot otherwise be attainable.

It was by promoting such measures as these that the most celebrated statesman of modern times, justly called Frederick the Great, (more from his attention to internal improvement, than to foreign conquests,) raised his dominions, notwithstanding the disadvantages of situation, soil, and climate, to that height of prosperity and power to which they attained during his reign. His practice was to lay out about 300,000*l.* sterling per annum, in the encouragement of agricultural improvements, which he considered "as manure spread upon the ground," to secure an abundant harvest; and in fact, instead of being impoverished by such liberal grants, he thereby increased his revenues so much, that he was enabled to leave a treasure behind him amounting to above 12,000,000*l.* sterling. On the other hand, this country, owing partly to its increased population, but principally to its agricultural interest not being sufficiently encouraged, has been under the fatal necessity of transmuting to other nations above 57 millions sterling, in the space of twenty years, and no less a sum than 12 millions in one year, to procure food for its inhabitants!—[Sinclair.]

#### DECOMPOSED SALT AS A MANURE.

A short time ago we published under the agricultural head, an extract from an English paper, relative to a new manure discovered by a Mr. Henry Kempt, of Dorsetshire. The manure was decomposed salt; and it was affirmed that an acre of land might be prepared with it for the reception of any crop, at a cost of ten shillings only; and further, so great was the fructifying qualities of the new discovery that ground which formerly, under a good ordinary manuring with yard dung, produced twenty bushels of wheat, would with the decomposed salt, yield a return of from thirty-five to forty bushels. In this day's number we give the process by which the salt is decomposed, which we consider of the utmost importance to our



farmers generally, and another attestation of its virtues. It has long been a serious complaint, the difficulty of providing manure in quantity sufficient to insure a more extensive cultivation. Land cannot be brought under the plough, and the agriculturist is also prevented from clearing his acres of woodland, from the impossibility of keeping it thereafter under crop, solely from the want of this necessary. Any discovery which will therefore supply such a desideratum in farming processes is worthy of attention; and we hope some of our country friends will give the decomposed salt manure a fair trial, and for the information of the public communicate to us the result of the experiment.

Halifax Times.

To the Editor of Bell's Weekly Messenger.

Sir,—Having read in a Farmer's Journal in April, 1832, a letter from Mr. H. Kempt, of the value of decomposed salt as a manure, I was one of those mentioned in the pamphlet, since published, who applied to him for information on the subject. The object of my letter to Mr. Kempt was not to find out the way to decompose salt being at that time and constantly since in the habit of using salt decomposed; but I considered, from the time and talent Mr. Kempt had devoted to the subject, that he had some superior or cheaper way of effecting its decomposition. I have since purchased Mr. Kempt's pamphlet, and as he justly observes, in page 68, I did conclude that every succeeding page would have afforded me that desired information. I can but regret that Mr. Kempt should still think proper to withhold from the public such a valuable discovery. Subsequent to the publication of Mr. Kempt's pamphlet, I have been daily expecting to hear that he had received the quid pro quo, so much desired, or that he would have publicly stated the remuneration he required, neither of which having taken place as I know of, I feel it a duty to my brother farmers at once to state the various ways that I have employed for the decomposition of salt, each I think effectually accomplishing that object, and must leave them to choose which may suit them best, only observing that each way produces the effect described by Mr. Kempt. I am indebted in the first instance to a chemist for the information, having but little time for experiments. I have been in the habit of preparing salt three ways. My first method is to add 40 lbs. of common potash to 60 lbs. of common salt; my second method, and which I have most generally used, is to 60 lbs. of common salt, add 20 lbs. of dry wood ashes; my third plan, with which I am not quite so well acquainted, but which I considered the most decided in its effect, is to burn the salt in a kiln till it is decomposed, which it will be if properly heated. I have not time at present, nor can I further trespass on your columns, to state the method of mixing, using, &c., or which is the cheapest mode. But I call on your correspondent, the Agricultural Chemist, to state if there is any readier or cheaper way by which the decomposition of salt may be effected. I have no doubt he will at once step forward to assist us and un-

fold whatever remaining mystery there is attached to the discovery. If you consider this communication worth your notice, I shall feel pleasure in further stating all the knowledge I possess of this most valuable manure.

I remain, sir, your obedient servant.

From the Genesee Farmer.

#### ON WOOD TAR AS A PRESERVATIVE OF TIMBER.

We are accustomed with some reason to look upon our country as yet in its infancy, but through the agency of causes that could not operate in earlier ages, as rapidly advancing to high attainments in physical as well as intellectual science; and such within a few years has been the progress of public improvement, that little doubt exists of the wilderness becoming within a very limited period upon an equality with the whole cultivated and settled parts of the republic.

Among the causes which must largely contribute to this state of things, the facilities of intercourse must be reckoned the most active. And the powerful agency of the Steam Engine—the rail-road, and the printing press, give an all potent an active energy to our national habits of communication. But it must require every exertion of intellect, and a steady persevering exercise of our physical energies to overcome the want of a dense population, and the consequent high value of labor. We must avail ourselves of all the materials that are within our reach, or we cannot accomplish these great thoroughfares. With this view I have extracted for the pages of the Farmer, from an old worn out number of the London Mechanic's Magazine, the following article on wood tar.

"When wood is distilled in iron long necks or cylinders, as they are usually called by engineers, a large quantity of vinegar is obtained and the charcoal that is left in the distilling vessels differs much from the ordinary character, in particular by its lightness, as it has not half the specific gravity of that made in the common way: this charcoal is found to be peculiarly adapted for the use of the gunpowder manufacture, but the iron master will not purchase it.

"When the vinegar is suffered to stand a few weeks, it deposits a peculiar kind of tar in considerable quantity; the same kind of tar is also left in the rectification of this pyroligneous acid or vinegar of wood. Peat being distilled in the same manner also yields pyroligneous acid, and a tar similar to the wood tar.

"This tar has for many years been a burden on the hands of the manufacturer, and many tons of it have been buried in the ground merely to get rid of it. It is a nuisance in the public highways around the powder mills of Victor Dupont, in the state of Delaware, as well as around other manufactories. One great inconvenience attends the use of it—it will not unite with the pitch and tar in common use. Yet for any kind of wood fence it is the very best preservative that can be applied, being first heated in an iron pot and laid on with a brush. It soaks so completely into the wood the first time it is applied, that one would suppose it of no value, as it leaves no body on the surface, but after the wood has been exposed some days to the sun, it will be found upon examination that only the surface, but even the texture of the wood are considerably altered; for the wood will be found so hard, that it will require a much greater force to make an impression on it, than would have been required before the application of the wood tar. A second and especially a third coat of this

wood tar, applied to wood, will probably preserve all wood work exposed to the weather much more effectually than any other known method. For ornamental work and indeed for all good outside work, it will be advisable after laying on one or two coats of tar to finish with white lead and oil as usual.

"Besides the increased hardness which the wood tar imparts to wood, it has the property of preserving it from worms and insects; even when the wood is already partially worm-eaten it stops the progress of decay.

"When a little additional expense is not an object of consideration, there are several compositions by which the appearance of the wood work to which it is applied is much improved. Such for instance, as adding an ounce of tallow and two ounces of rosin to each gallon of the wood tar, and using the composition hot; this looks extremely well. Another composition is to add two ounces of powdered green vitrol or copperas to each gallon of heated tar.

"For the purpose of making a varnish for articles of rolled or cast-iron, half a pint of spirits of wine may be added to a gallon of wood tar; if this composition is laid on hot and properly hardened in a warm room it forms a beautiful black varnish.

"It ought to be remarked that this wood tar is entirely different from the mineral tar distilled from coals, recommended by the Earl of Dundonald."

If the above extract which has been recently found among a bundle of waste papers, should induce a single experiment upon timber exposed to the weather, the object to be attained may be of eminent utility. And if it could be successfully applied to the timbers used on our rail roads, what a fund of expense would indubitably be saved to their projectors.

HOLKHAM.

#### SUMMARY.

##### LATE FROM FRANCE.

By the arrival of the packet ship Francois I. Capt. Castoff, from Havre, we have Paris dates to the 10th ult.—a trifle later than our previous advices.

It seems to be settled that the Duke de Bassano, former Minister of the Interior, is to attempt the construction of a New Ministry. The arrangement is said to be as follows:

The Duke of Bassano, Minister of the Interior, with the presidency of the council.

M. Bresson, at present envoy at Berlin, Minister of Foreign Affairs.

General Bernard, War Department.

M. Teste, Minister of Commerce.

M. Sauzel, Minister of Public Instruction.

M. Persil, Minister of Justice.

M. Charles Dupin, Minister of Marine.

M. Passy, Minister of Finance.

The Chambers were to be immediately convoked, and a law of amnesty presented for their concurrence.

The announcement of this reconstruction was followed by no revival of public confidence. Indeed, the French funds had slightly declined in consequence.

FRENCH MINISTRY.—Further accounts would seem to throw doubt on the correctness of the statement which assigns to Marat, Duke of Bassano, (well known in the days of Napoleon,) the Presidency of the new Council of Ministers. The following extract of a letter to the Editor of the American is of the very latest date:

"HAYRE, Nov. 11, 1834.

Nothing certain was known as to who would form the next Ministry, when the estafette left Paris last evening at 6 o'clock.

Some of the morning papers mentioned the following:

M. Mole, President of the Council and Foreign Affairs.

Gen. Guilleminot—War.

M. Pelot de la Loziere—Interior.



M. Calmon—Finance.  
M. Chas. Dupin—Commerce.  
M. Cousin or Pussu—Public Instruction.  
M. Persil, and Adml. Jacob, remaining Ministers of Justice and Marine. [New-Yorker.

The Superior of the Charlestown Convent, in her testimony before the Court setting at East Cambridge on Tuesday, stated that the amount of property destroyed, was about \$50,000, including four harps in the establishment, worth about 3 or \$400 each; nine or ten pianos, three quite new, worth from \$350 to \$370 each, and a harmonicon that cost \$110. [Journ. Com.

QUEBEC, Nov. 24.—We experienced from Saturday night to this afternoon an extraordinary fall of snow. There was scarcely any on the ground before, and in all the cross routes the roads are now totally impassible, the heaps being from five to six feet deep.

"Murderer of Frost.—Charles Boyington, accused of the Murder of Nathaniel Frost, was tried at Mobile and found guilty on the 22d ult. It will be recollected that a great deal of excitement prevailed at Mobile at the time the murder was committed, in consequence of the cold blooded manner in which it was perpetrated."

"Schr. William, Snow, of Portland, owned principally by Mr John Dunlap, in getting under weigh off the outer Beach of Eden, Mt. Desert, on the morning of the 20th ult. in consequence of the heavy sea setting in, parted her chain and went on shore—bilged immediately, and in three hours went almost entirely to pieces. She was loaded with paving stones for New Orleans. No insurance. Capt. Snow saw yesterday afternoon a large vessel on shore on the Eastern Point of Fisherman's Island, near Townsend—green bottom, lumber loaded. The Cutter, Capt. Foster, was lying off with a signal at half mast.

Panelli alias Panani, apprehended in New York last September, in company with his partner Rivieras, for setting fire to their premises in Pearl street, and who was sent to Guadaloupe on the requisition of the French Consul as the supposed murderer and robber of a custom house officer at that place, was fully recognized on his arrival—having in his possession the studs and watch of the murdered individual. The people were so excited against him, that it required a military and civic guard to prevent them tearing him in pieces, while being taken from the vessel to the prison. N. Y. Star.

Some writers in this country are puzzled to understand why Hannah More, who lived to nearly ninety years of age in the state of single blessedness, should be styled Mrs. The explanation is easy. When single ladies of England have attained to such an age, as to preclude all hope of their ever changing their names, it is customary for them to assume, and for their friends to give, that title which is deemed the most in unison with age and gravity. We observe that Hannah More was called Miss till she was nearly fifty.

#### MARRIAGES.

In Bath, Joseph T. Huston, Preceptor of Bath Academy, to Miss Lucy A. Thompson; Mr Chrs. Marston to Miss Abigail Davis; Mr William J. Crawford to Miss Elizabeth Jewett; Mr James Allen, to Mrs. Sophila Savage.

In Brunswick, Mr. Reuben McKenny to Miss Cordelia Cobbett; Mr Robert Bowker to Miss Martha Dunning.

#### DEATHS.

In Temple, on Friday, the 19th ult. Mrs. Savannah, wife of the late Andrew Mitchel, 84.

In Bath, Mrs. Abigail, wife of William Torry, Esq. aged 42 years; William Henry, son of Solomon Higgins.

In Thomaston, Elsy Ann, aged 7; Ephraim, aged 12, children of Capt. Ephraim Cruch.

In Nobleboro', Mr Henry Moody, 33. On the same evening, Mrs. N. Moody, his wife, in a fit of despondency, left the house, and was found drowned the next morning in Damariscotta Pond near which was their residence.

#### PROSPECTUS OF THE THIRD VOLUME OF THE MAINE FARMER AND JOURNAL OF THE USEFUL ARTS.

THIS is a publication devoted exclusively to the pursuits of the Farmer and Mechanic. It is published every week at Winthrop, Maine, by WM. NOYES & Co., at \$2 per annum.

It will commence the third volume in January next. The patronage hitherto extended to it by our Farmers & Mechanics leads us to indulge a hope that it has not been an idle, useless or unacceptable periodical; but on the contrary, that it has been a convenient medium of interchange of sentiment between agriculturists, &c. in different parts of the State, and brought mind in contact with mind to the mutual advantage of all. The experience of the two last years, proves that our productive classes are not deficient in research nor inattentive to the improvement of their respective occupations, and we have reason to know that the various communications of a practical nature coming from them has aroused the public mind to a consideration of many points of vital interest to the community, and which, if followed out, will not fail to bring us forward in the march of improvement equal with any.

The next volume will appear in new and elegant type, which will not only improve its appearance, but enable us to give an additional quantity of matter, and the public may rely upon it that every exertion will be made to make the paper useful, interesting and every way worthy of their patronage.

A continuance as well as an increase of support is respectfully solicited.

Printers with whom we exchange are requested to copy the foregoing and we will reciprocate the favor.

#### TO SUBSCRIBERS.

THOSE subscribers who have agreed to pay for the Farmer in wood or country produce, are reminded that the present excellent sleighing affords them a good opportunity to fulfill their contract. Those who are intending to "launch out" the cash and waiting impatiently for an opportunity to send it, are requested to forward it by their Representative when he comes to Augusta, and direct him to pay it to SAM'L P. BENSON, Esq. who is authorized to receive it and give receipts. "A word to the wise," you know—

MY assortment of GOODS is not quite so extensive as it has generally been, but probably more so than any other in this section of the country.

Among the numerous variety of articles I will just mention that there is a large assortment of Hollow Ware, Crockery & China do.

(among the last of which are some fine patterns and unusually low.) Of SALT 50 hhds. MOLASSES 15 do. COFFE 10 bags; TEAS 15 chests; SHEETINGS 5 bales; and BROAD CLOTHS of various qualities and prices, and which I am disposed to sell very low.

FEATHERS; Cloth, fur and hair seal CAPS; BOAS, a comfortable article for the Ladies; INDIA RUBBERS; COTTON CARPETINGS, a handsome and cheap article; BUFFALOE ROBES.

A general assortment of SCHOOL BOOKS and Stationary; PAINTS & MEDICINE.

ALSO

#### Iron and Steel.

Cast Steel AXES warranted, made in Hebron, Ct.

The above articles together with the great variety of other Goods of which my stock is composed, I shall endeavor to sell on such terms as to give satisfaction "in the use," and customers are respectfully invited to call in and examine.

S. CHANDLER.

Winthrop, Dec. 16th, 1834.

STRAYED or stolen from the inclosure of the subscriber on the 3d inst. eighteen SHEEP of a good quality. Said Sheep were marked with red paint on their rumps. Whoever will secure said sheep and give notice of the same shall be suitably rewarded. THOMAS CLARK.

Winthrop, December 16, 1834.

#### NEW LIME FOR ONE DOLLAR PER CASK.

400 Casks of Pond and Lincolnville White Lime for sale as above, by

R. G. LINCOLN.  
Hallowell, Dec. 3, 1834. is6wos6w.

#### THE AGE—DAILY.

THE publishers of The Age, propose to resume the publication of a daily paper during the next session of the Legislature.

It will be printed as heretofore, on the half of a large sheet, in the usual form, at the price of ONE DOLLAR AND FIFTY CENTS for the session. Any person procuring six good subscribers and forwarding their amount of their subscriptions, shall be entitled to a copy of the paper.

Containing an early and correct account of the proceedings of the Legislature, and impartial sketches of the more important and exciting debates, it will be read with present interest and form a convenient and valuable volume for future reference. Political matter of interest, and notices of passing events will aid in giving it the variety usually sought for in the columns of a newspaper.

All subscriptions from a distance must be paid in advance. The money can be conveniently remitted by the Representatives from the several towns at the meeting of the Legislature.

Augusta, Nov. 24, 1834.

#### MAINE TRI-WEEKLY JOURNAL.

LUTHER SEVERANCE will publish during the ensuing session of the Legislature, a paper three times a week, on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday mornings. It will be printed on new type and fine paper, and each number contain about twice as much matter as each number of the Daily of last and preceding winters. One reason for substituting a tri-weekly for a daily is that the great daily mail has been stopped, and only goes on the mornings we have selected for our tri-weekly publication. To eastern subscribers, therefore, a daily paper only subjects them to double postage, without enabling them to obtain any earlier intelligence, and the same remark applies to nine tenths of the post offices in the State. The number which have a daily mail is small; but the number which have a mail two or three times a week is very considerable. A tri-weekly is therefore better adapted to the existing condition of the mails.

The proceedings of both houses of the Legislature will be faithfully reported; the tri-weekly will contain a list of the members of both houses of Congress, and of both houses of the Maine Legislature, the committees of both, the official return of votes for Governor, and divers other political statistics. We have engaged the assistance of a correspondent at Washington, whose literary reputation stands high, not merely in Maine, but throughout the Union, whose letters we trust will be read with much interest. The session of Congress will close before that of the Legislature so that our tri-weekly will contain a running account of nearly all the proceedings of the ensuing session of Congress.

The price of the tri-weekly will be ONE DOLLAR for the session. Any gentleman transmitting \$5 by mail may have six copies sent to his order. To save trouble in collecting we expect all subscribers at a distance to pay in advance. This will save trouble to us and be just as well for them.

Augusta, Nov. 1834.

Subscriptions received at this office.

#### TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

THE subscriber has a first rate BOAR of the improved breed, for the accomodation of those who wish to raise the finest animals of this kind with the least expense. He was sired by a boar which took the premium at the last Cattle Show, owned by Thomas Snell. Come and see.

CHARLES NELSON.

Winthrop, Nov. 25, 1834.

#### FIRE FRAMES.

Of the first quality—different sizes, for sale by DAVID STANLEY Winthrop, and JOHN GILMORE Leeds. Nov. 13.



## POETRY.

For the Maine Farmer.

## RURAL PLEASURES.

## WINTER.

The beauty of the year is past,  
And all around looks sad and dreary,  
E'en vernal pleasures, could they last.  
Would lose their charms and make us weary.  
Now nature's shrouded all in white,  
O'er lakes and streams are icy bridges,  
Now earth no more affords delight,  
The drifting snow is piled in ridges.

The flocks and herds now seek the stall,  
In watchful care of man confiding,  
They surely now must perish all,  
Had it not been for his providing.  
If winter should but last a year,  
O how our withering hearts would fail us!  
We trust in God, we do not fear,  
Another smiling spring will hail us.

But winter's welcome in its time,  
Is full of social mental gladness  
To sounds of joy the sleigh-bells chime,  
There's plenty now, no cause for sadness.  
We tend our flocks and get our wood,  
And visit social friends and neighbors!  
We still have bounteous nature's good,  
And reap the fruits of all our labors.

We now with rapture view the skies,  
And see the stars and glories yonder;  
From earth we turn away our eyes  
With joy, with ecstasy and wonder.—  
When age and pain our pleasures blight,  
From earthly things our hearts they sever,  
Through faith a heavenly land's in sight,  
We wish not here to live forever.

A day without a night is there,  
And pleasant trees of life are growing,  
And many precious fruits they bear,  
There's streams of gladness ever flowing:  
The glorious Sun does ne'er decline,  
All things are lovely bright and vernal,  
There's joys that earth can ne'er define,  
They're ever new, and yet eternal.

Winthrop. PHILOMEL.

## MISCELLANY.

## GERTRUDE.

"Do you know, Gertrude, the opinion prevalent in the neighborhood, in regard to your friend Wilton?"

"Mother," said Gertrude, with a forced composure, "I know nothing to his disadvantage. I know he has enemies here—bitter, implacable enemies, who would gladly sacrifice him. I know, too, that their tongues have not been idle—that defamation in its foulest nature has been plentifully bestowed on a virtuous and high-minded gentleman."

"Gertrude," said her mother, "I know that the world sometimes condemns unjustly. I know that defamation has sometimes hunted the pure and virtuous, and blackened the fair fame of the upright and praiseworthy. But when so much is averred respecting Wilton—when friends and foes alike acknowledge his aberrations, the one by open attacks upon his reputation, the other by doubtful whispers, and expressions of real regret, and an evident withdrawal of their former warm and confiding friendship, we may justly fear that there is indeed some reason for such a change—that our young and ingenious friend is yielding to the fascinations of vice—gliding gradually and almost imperceptibly down that fearful path which leads from the perfect light of virtue and holiness."

"I will never believe it—never!" replied Gertrude, her clear blue eyes lighting up with peculiar energy. "Mother, you are deceived alike by the avowed enemies and the false and envious friends of Wilton. Believe me, I have not reposed my confidence in a stranger. I know Wilton to be virtuous and honorable. And who let me ask, are the traducers of his character? Her beautiful lip curled into an expression of ineffable scorn, as she replied to her own interrogatory: "false hearted wretches—creatures of envy and malice, who would soon dare the falling thunderbolt, as confront the indignant glance of the man they have so fondly injured."

Gertrude spoke from the impulse of her heart. She could not believe that such a man as Charles Wilton, could debase himself to the sin of drunkenness; that he whose nature was so noble—so elevated—a passionate lover of the beauty of the natural universe, and of the godlike manifestations of human virtue, the outbreakings of the immortal spirit from the darkness of its prison house, could, by any possible temptation, yield to the baleful enticements of the destroyer—and humble the godlike image of manhood, lower than that of the brutes that perish.

And why was it, when all her friends saw, and warned her of the danger, she clung yet closer to the object of their fears? Why was it, when the bosom friends of Wilton avoided him as if there was contamination in his very presence, that the beautiful and intellectual Gertrude welcomed his approach with a smile of the deepest fondness? She loved him, and the love of a heart like her's changes not with the changes of the beloved—it burns brighter and warmer, as the shades of evil close around its object.

And Gertrude became the wife of Charles Wilton—and his victim also.—She died early—but not before every beautiful blossom of her affection had perished—not before a deathlike withering had gone over her heart, until it became as dust, and all its warm and holy feelings gave place to bitterness, loathing and abhorrence. O, there is nothing in human suffering, like wrong and scorn from those we love and would die for—noting which so changes and chills the confiding bosom. And all this Gertrude felt—and her high spirit sank under the trial—she perished—but the last moments of her existence were unsoothed by the voice of affection. At times indeed, a bloated and loathsome form bent over her pillow—the wreck of all that gives beauty and dignity to manhood—and a voice hideous from drunkenness, murmured in her ears the disgusting words of an idiot's fondness, to be succeeded by the rude oath—the unfeeling jest—the savage indifference to mortal suffering which characterize the lost and shameless drunkard.

Let woman beware of the intemperate. Let her shun their presence as the accursed of Heaven—the smitten with that mortal leprosy which is alike irradicable and unescapable. Let her remember that in uniting her destiny with that of a drunkard she is drawing down upon her head the heaviest curses. It were better to em-

brace the sepulchre, whose cold halls are haunted only by the spectres of decay. It is the wedlock of beauty and pollution—of purity and pestilence—the binding of a breathing form of life to the loathsomeness of death.

## Fire Frames, CAST IRON PLOUGHS, HOLLOW WARE, &c.

WE have replenished our usual stock of GOODS, added many articles, and now have an extensive assortment. Attention is particularly called to an invoice of  
**CAST IRON FIRE FRAMES**  
of various sizes and patterns—Fur Caps for men and boys, Books and Stationary for Schools—Broad Cloths, Cassimeres, LION SKIN for weather coats, Merinoes, Prints, Tickings, Brown Sheetings—Crockery, Glass and Hollow Ware, &c &c. Patronage far beyond our expectation has encouraged us to increase our variety, and purchasers are respectfully invited.

PELEG BENSON, JR. &amp; Co.

Winthrop, Nov. 19, 1834.

N. B. A few articles of GOODS wet with salt water, on the passage from Boston, are offered at reduced prices.

## TO WHEAT GROWERS.

I have a quantity of LIME, of prime quality, which, to encourage its use, I will sell low.  
Dec. 4. S. CHANDLER.

## FARM FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, a valuable FARM, situate about one and a half miles from Winthrop village on the old road to Wayne; containing one hundred and ten acres of excellent land, fifty of which are tillage, and the remainder woodland of first quality. There are upon the premises a convenient low double house and a barn, a good well of water; and a young orchard of about one hundred trees. The whole will be sold on reasonable terms, and possession given immediately.

For further particulars enquire of the subscriber at Winthrop village.

C. B. MORTON, 2d.

Winthrop, Nov. 7, 1834.

Gw.

## HOGS AND PIGS.

I WILL sell or let on reasonable terms, an excellent BOAR, thirteen months old, of the large spotted Woburn or Duke of Bedford's breed, crossed with a good breed imported from England by Mark W. Pierce Esq. of Portsmouth N. Hampshire.

I will also sell reasonably after the first of January next, a very good BOAR, now six months old, entirely of the Mackey breed so called.

I have also a litter of TEN PIGS, which came from a first rate sow bred by Capt. Mackey of Boston, and the boar first mentioned above. I will sell them at the age of four weeks, which will be about the first of December, at the low price of one dollar a head, owing to the lateness of the season.

SANFORD HOWARD.

Vaughan Farm,

Hallowell, Nov. 14, 1834.

## TO SELL OR LET,

A FEW BUCKS of the mixed breed, from the full blood Dishley Buck and the full blood Merino Ewe. These Bucks have from six to seven eighths of the Dishley breed in the cross.

The value of this breed is well known, from the sale and hire of a number of Bucks for the last 4 years, and the superiority has been well attested by those persons who have bought or hired them from the subscriber. The peculiar excellence of the breed consists in its being hardy; generally free from disease; in the great disposition to fatten; in the sufficiency of milk in the Ewes to rear their lambs, and in the wool when sheared, after it is well washed on the Sheep's back, being fit, without further preparation, for the manufacturer.

Those who wish for any Bucks may apply to the subscriber in Hallowell.

CHARLES VAUGHAN.

Oct. 21, 1834.